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# **2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey**

## **Report 1: Tobacco Use Prevalence**

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# **2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey**

## **Introduction**

During the spring of 2000, the Tennessee Department of Health in cooperation with the Tennessee Department of Education, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and numerous partners from local health organizations and school districts conducted a comprehensive survey of tobacco use among Tennessee youth. Respondents were 10,779 middle school students (grades 6-8) from 119 middle schools and 9,959 high school students (grades 9-12) from 105 high schools. The data collected by the 2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey (TnYTS) provides prevalence data on tobacco use at the state and regional level. The survey instrument measured tobacco knowledge, attitudes, and use among Tennessee youth.

## **Purpose**

The TnYTS tracks tobacco use, attitudes, and related behaviors among Tennessee's youth. The purpose of the survey is to monitor the progress of Tennessee's state and region tobacco control efforts in meeting key program goals. Baseline data were collected in the spring of 1999, prior to the implementation of the first program activities. From these data, baseline estimates of tobacco use, attitudes, and related behaviors were established, against which the program's progress could be measured. This report compares self-reported use of tobacco products at the two points in time, but the main focus of the report is to provide regional prevalence data from the 2000 TnYTS.

## **Methodology**

The survey instrument was jointly developed and validated by the Tennessee Department of Health and the Office on Smoking and Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The instrument consisted of a 76 item questionnaire that included information on smoking status, current tobacco use patterns, age of initiation, cessation efforts, availability, perceived social norms related to tobacco product use, knowledge of anti-tobacco efforts, tobacco attitudes and beliefs, and social influences. The 1999 and 2000 survey instruments differ in that bidis and kretek usage was included only in the 2000 questionnaire.

The TnYTS used a two-stage cluster sampling methodology to identify the actual schools and classes to be surveyed. Schools were selected with probability proportional to enrollment. Classes within each school were identified by random selection of all second period classes. The sample selection included 242 schools (124 middle and 118 high schools), of which 119 middle schools and 105 high schools participated statewide. Only public schools were included in the sample pool and the same questionnaire items were administered to both middle and high school students. The participation rate for selected middle schools was 96.0 percent and 89.0 percent for selected high schools. The student response rate was 75.5 percent for selected middle schools and 77.4 percent for selected high schools. The overall response rate was 72.5 percent for middle schools and 68.9 percent for high schools (see page 30). Results are representative of all middle and high school students attending public schools in Tennessee. Response rates for each region can be found in Table 1 (see page 31).

The CDC analyzed the survey data using the Statistical Analysis System (SAS callable SUDAAN) to determine point estimates, variance estimates and 95 percent confidence intervals. The data were weighted to adjust for non-response at the school and student level.

## **Methodology (continued)**

The 2000 TnYTS report provides information on youth tobacco prevalence rates and trends. Future reports will provide data on tobacco-related attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors as well as the social and media influences on tobacco use and decision-making among Tennessee youth. The data included in this report will be essential in monitoring trend changes over time and providing assistance in the development and evaluation of intervention programs.

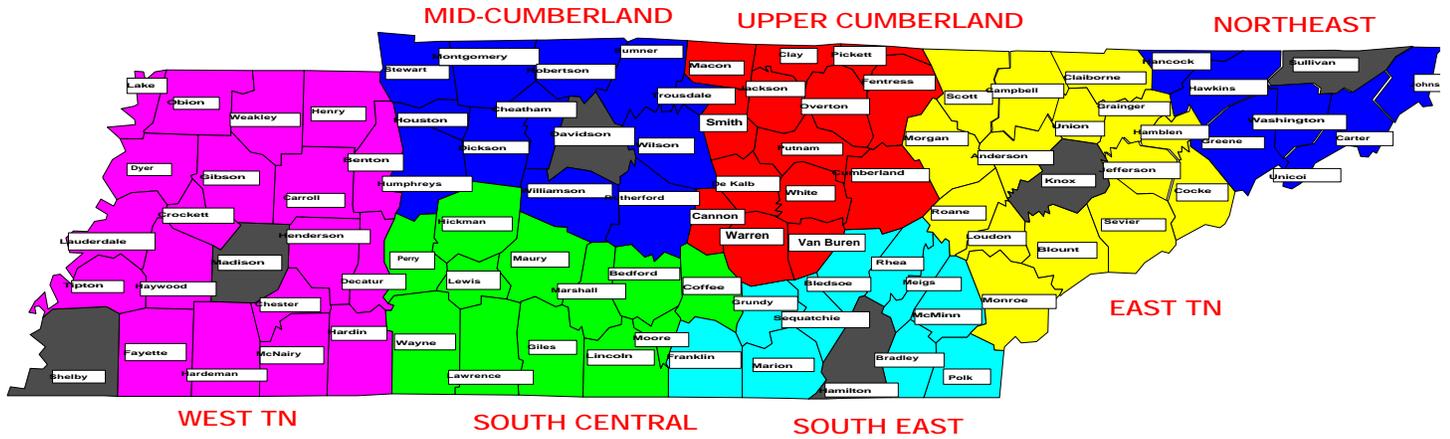
The Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey sample design is a 2-stage cluster design. First, schools from each region are selected randomly with a probability proportional to enrollment size. Second, classes within each randomly selected school are also selected at random. All students within a randomly-selected class are surveyed.

Data that was not weighted are only representative of the students who participated in the survey and do not represent the region as a whole. Memphis/Shelby data for middle school and high school students could not be weighted because the student and school participation rates were below 60%. West and Knoxville/Knox data are not weighted for their high school students only. **A program should not be based on unweighted data.** When comparing rates by region, middle school and high school data for Memphis/Shelby and high school data for West and Knox/Knoxville will not be included as the surveys in these regions were not representative of the region as a whole due to the low response rates.

**A program for a county should not be based on regional data because the counties that make up a region may or may not be similar to the entire region.** The students in a county may or may not be representative/reflective of the region as a whole unless the region consists of only one county, such is the case with the Metro Regions, Knoxville/Knox, Memphis/Shelby, Chattanooga/Hamilton, Jackson/Madison, Kingsport/Sullivan, and Nashville/Davidson.

# Tennessee Public Health Regions

Tennessee Department of Health



The Tennessee Department of Health has 13 regional health offices across the state. Regional Tobacco Coordinators within each regional health office worked with the Tennessee Department of Health and the Tennessee Tobacco Surveillance Program to conduct the 2000 TnYTS within their specific region. Data from the 2000 TnYTS are reported for these 13 public health regions as well as for the state as a whole. When comparing rates by region, middle school and high school data for Memphis/Shelby and high school data for Knox/Knoxville and West will not be included in the discussion as the data collected in these samples were not representative of the region as a whole due to low response rates (see page 31).

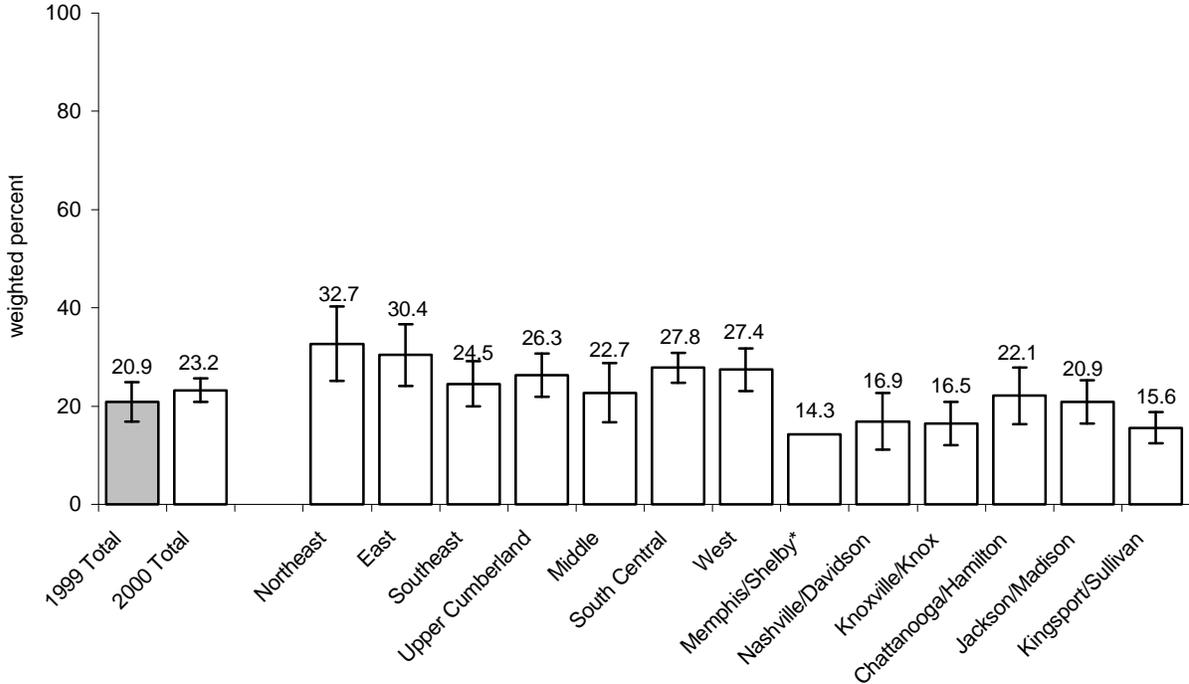
# **2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey**

## **Summary Findings**

## Current Tobacco Use by Region

### Current Tobacco Use - Middle School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



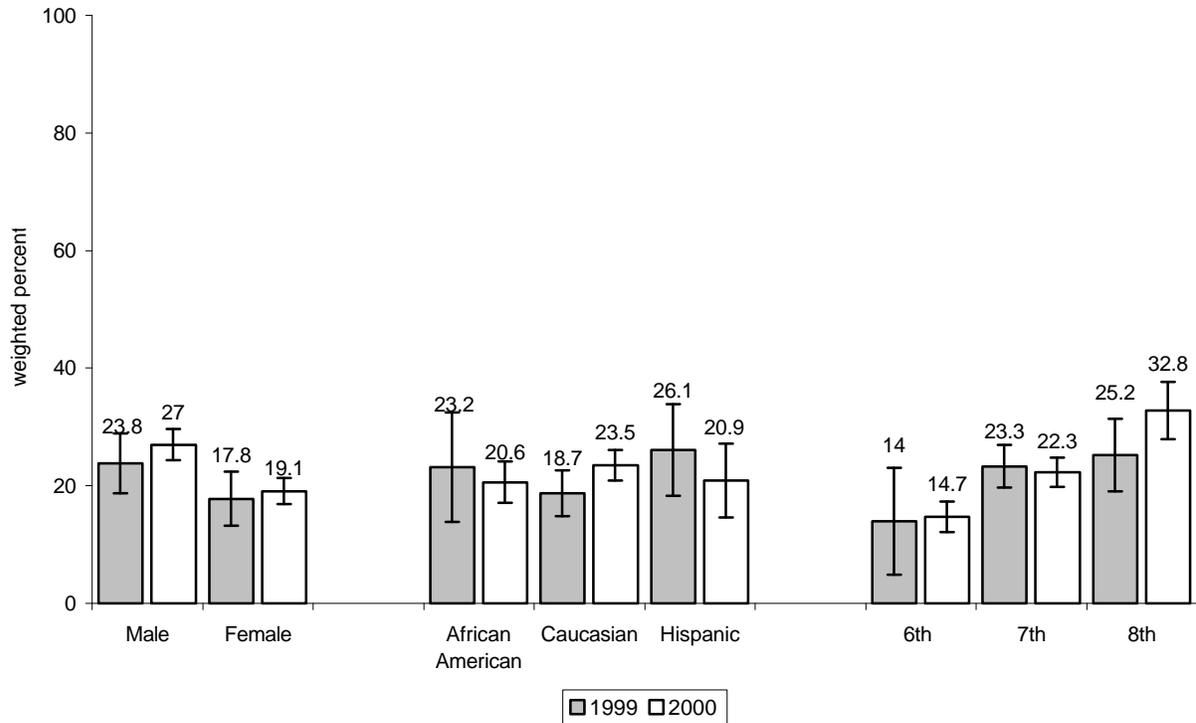
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current tobacco use in the middle school populations by region. Northeast and East reported the highest rates while Kingsport reported the lowest rates of current tobacco use.

**Program Implications:** Major implications include the significantly higher rates in Northeast and East Tennessee compared with other regions in the state. Rural and urban differences should be examined along with studies of tobacco production within each region.

## Current Tobacco Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

### Current Tobacco Use - Middle School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



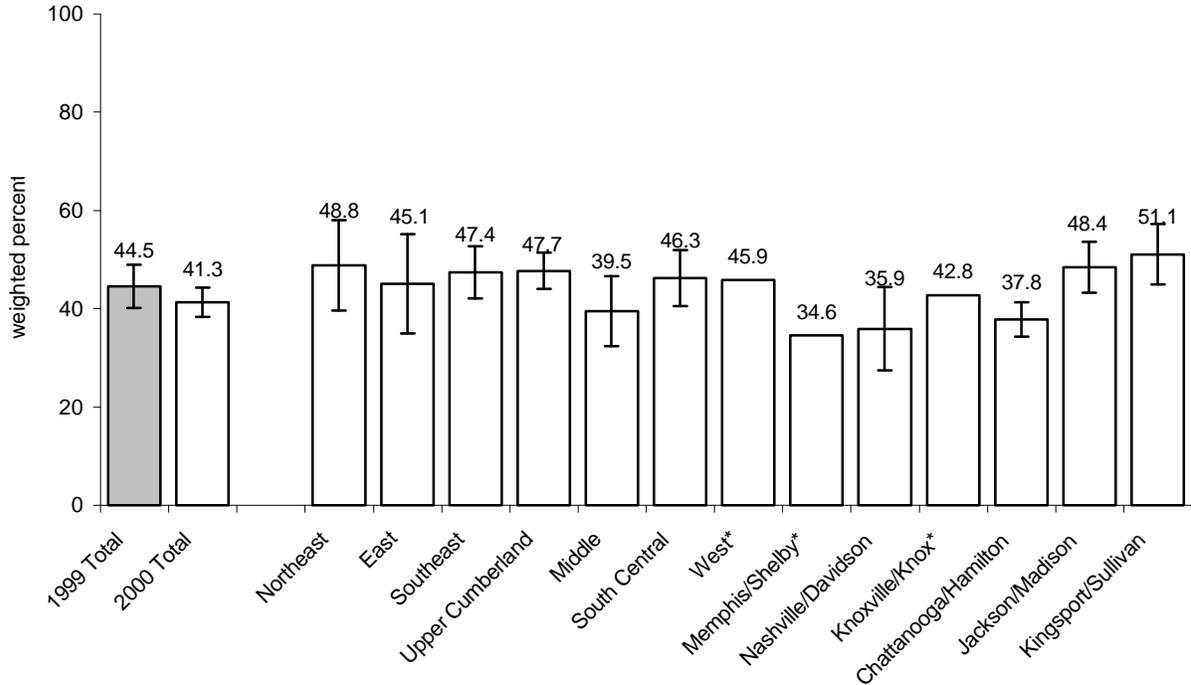
- ◆ For 2000, female current tobacco use was significantly lower than male current tobacco use.
- ◆ Overall, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students reported significantly higher current tobacco use rates than other grade levels in middle school for 2000.

**Program Implications:** The implications are clear that intervention efforts must focus on the middle school populations. Prevention interventions should focus on grades 6 and below while cessation efforts should focus on grades 7 and 8.

## Current Tobacco Use by Region

### Current Tobacco Use - High School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



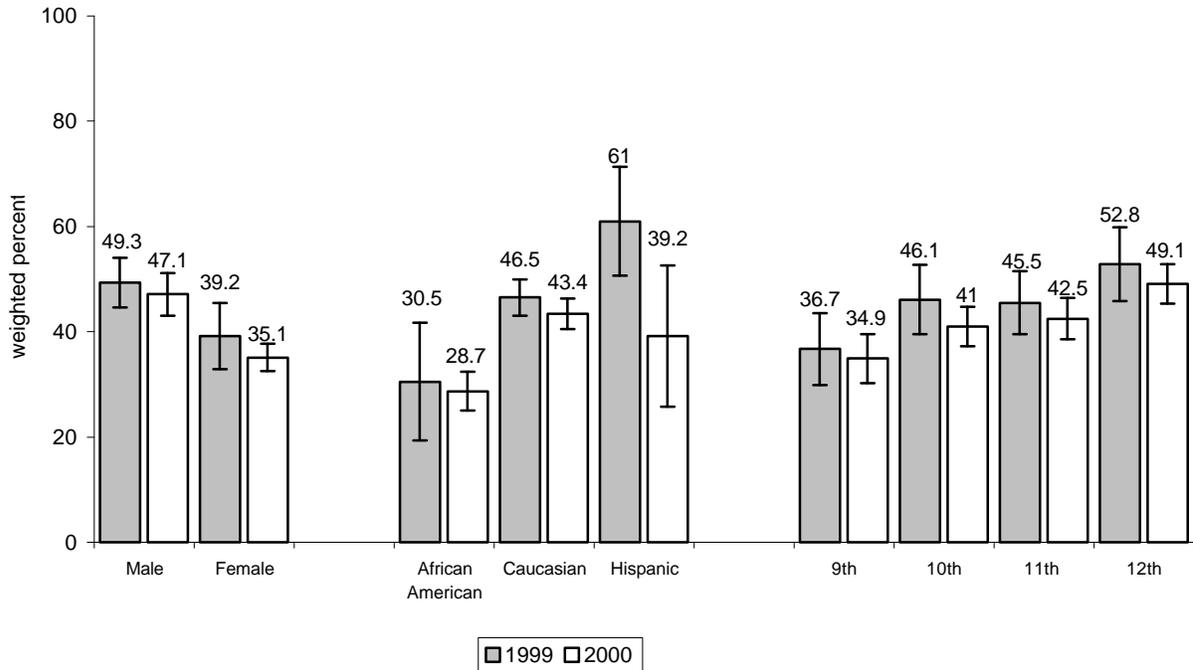
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current tobacco use in the high school population across the regions. Kingsport, Northeast, and Jackson/Madison reported the highest rates while Nashville/Davidson reported the lowest rates of current tobacco use.

**Program Implications:** Major implications include the significantly higher rates in Kingsport, Northeast, and Jackson/Madison Tennessee compared with other regions in the state. Rural and urban differences should be examined along with studies of tobacco production within each region.

## Current Tobacco Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

### Current Tobacco Use - High School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



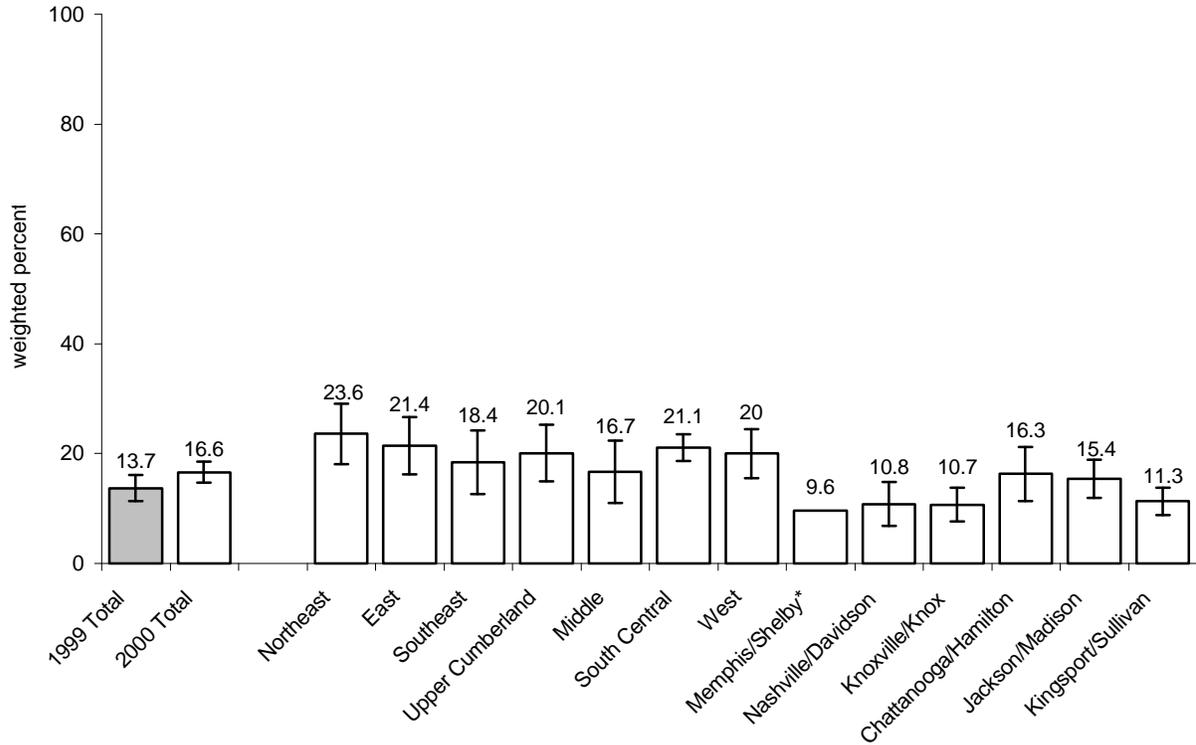
- ◆ For 2000, female current tobacco use was significantly lower than male current tobacco use.
- ◆ Current tobacco use rates among Caucasians in high school were significantly higher than rates for African Americans in 2000.
- ◆ Although no significant change was reported for all high school grade levels, the notable increase in current tobacco use between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade continues.

**Program Implications:** Interventions that address issues such as peer pressure should be focused on grades 9 and lower in order to impact current tobacco use rates in grades 10, 11 and 12.

# Current Cigarette Smoking by Region

## Current Cigarette Smoking – Middle School

(Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current cigarette smoking in the middle school populations by region. Northeast and East reported the highest rates while Knoxville/Knox and Nashville/Davidson reported the lowest rates of current cigarette smoking.

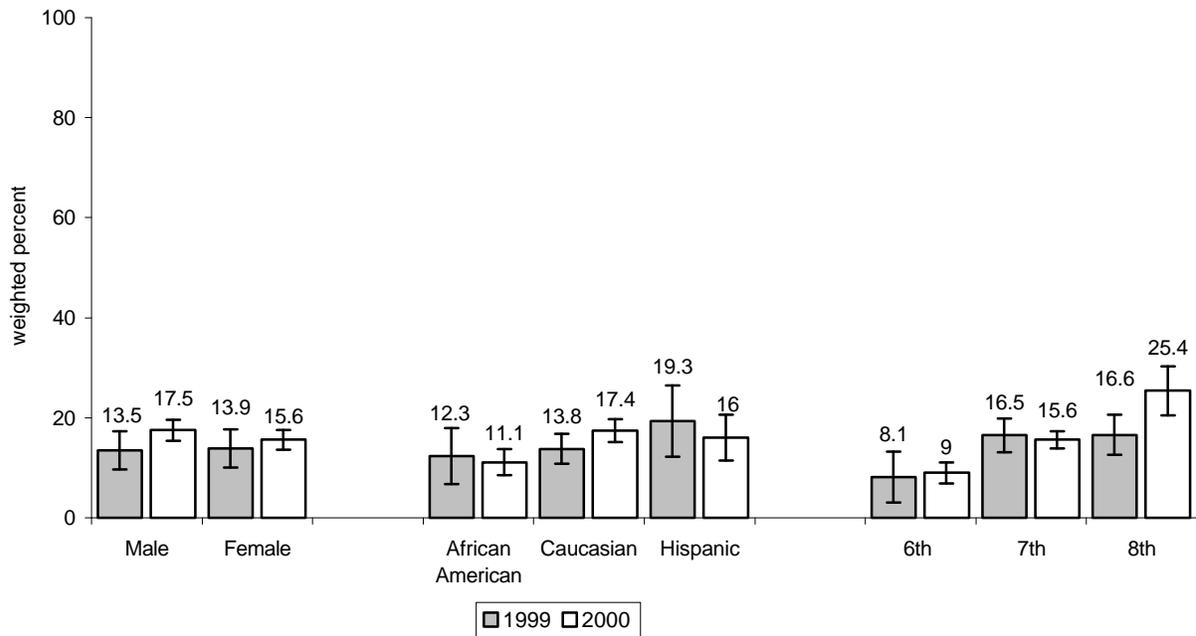
### **Program Implications:**

Major implications are the high rates of current cigarette smoking in Northeast and East Tennessee compared with other regions in the state. Rural and urban differences should be examined along with studies of tobacco production within each region.

## Current Cigarette Smoking by Gender, Race, and Grade

### Current Cigarette Smoking – Middle School

(Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



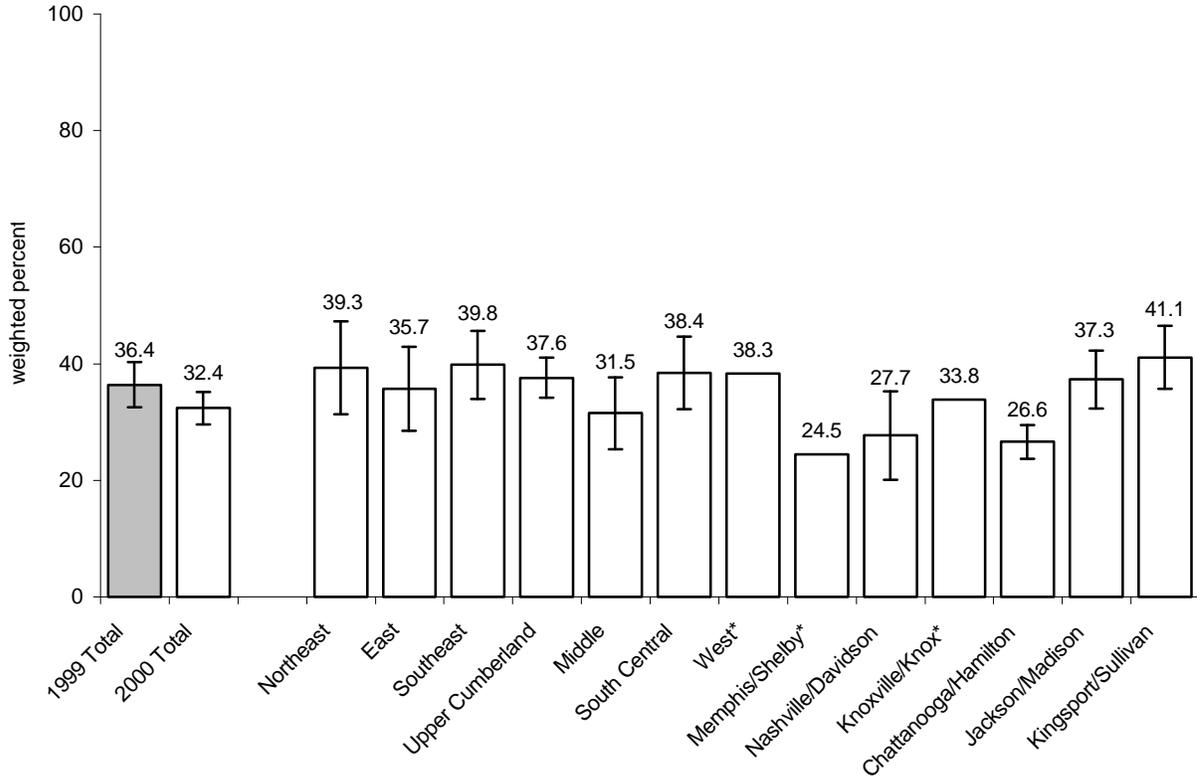
- ◆ Overall, 8<sup>th</sup> grade students reported significantly higher current cigarette smoking rates than other grade levels in middle school in 2000.
- ◆ The lack of racial difference in middle school in regards to current cigarette use is consistent with the National Youth Tobacco Survey findings however, racial differences are seen among current cigarette use in high school (page 18) which is also consistent with the National Youth Tobacco Survey findings.

**Program Implications:** The implications are clear that this is where the major intervention efforts must focus. The middle school populations who currently smoke cigarettes have increased. Grade 6 and below are the target populations for prevention interventions. Cessation focused programs should be initiated at grade levels 7 and 8.

## Current Cigarette Smoking by Region

### Current Cigarette Smoking – High School

(Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



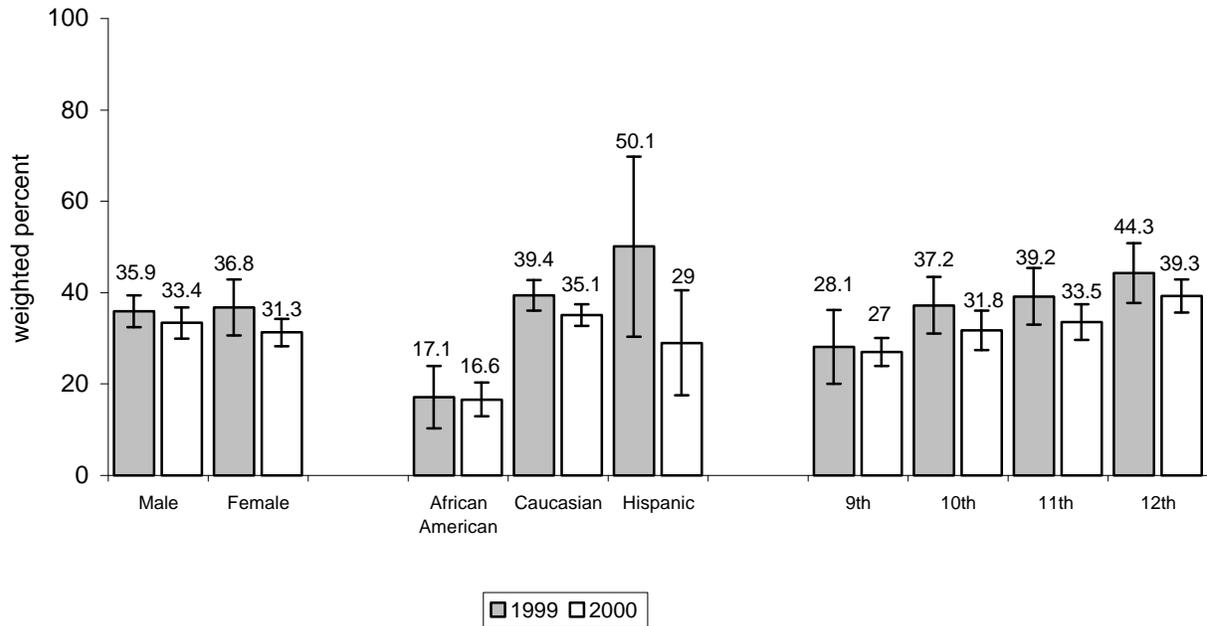
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current cigarette smoking in the high school population across the regions. Kingsport/Sullivan, Northeast, and Southeast reported the highest rates while Chattanooga/Hamilton and Nashville/Davidson reported the lowest rates of current cigarette smoking.

**Program Implications:** Programs should examine why such large regional variations occur. Tobacco culture issues, parental tobacco use, community values, and the degree to which tobacco is a primary agricultural product would be key issues to examine the variation in regional cigarette usage.

## Current Cigarette Smoking by Gender, Race, and Grade

### Current Cigarette Smoking – High School

(Smoked in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



- ◆ Both Hispanics and Caucasians in high school reported significantly higher current cigarette smoking rates than African American students in 1999. In 2000, only Caucasians reported significantly higher current cigarette smoking rates than African American students.
- ◆ Racial differences are seen among current cigarette use in high school, however, no racial differences are seen among middle school students in regards to current cigarette smoking (page 16). These findings are consistent with the National Youth Tobacco Survey findings.
- ◆ There was a significant increase of current cigarette smoking between 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade in 2000.

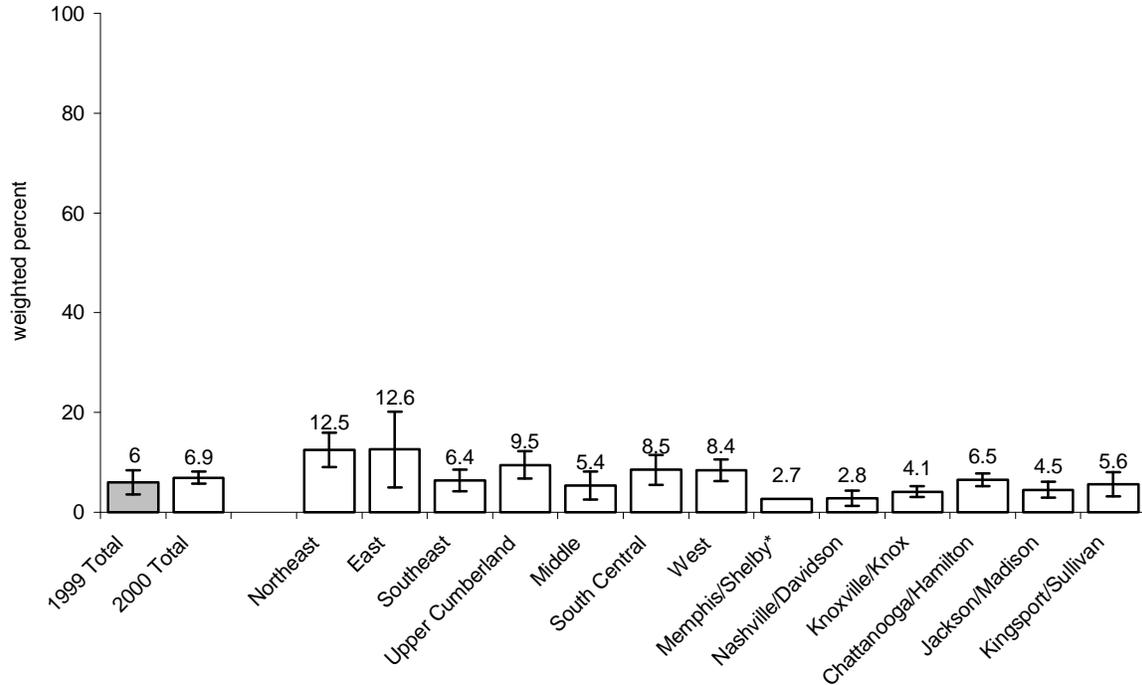
#### **Program Implications:**

Major intervention efforts should be made to reduce current cigarette smoking levels in high school. High-risk populations are primarily Caucasian and Hispanic students. Interventions that address issues such as peer pressure should be focused on grades 9 and lower in order to address the reduction of cigarette smoking rates in grades 10, 11, and 12.

## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Region

### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use – Middle School

*(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)*



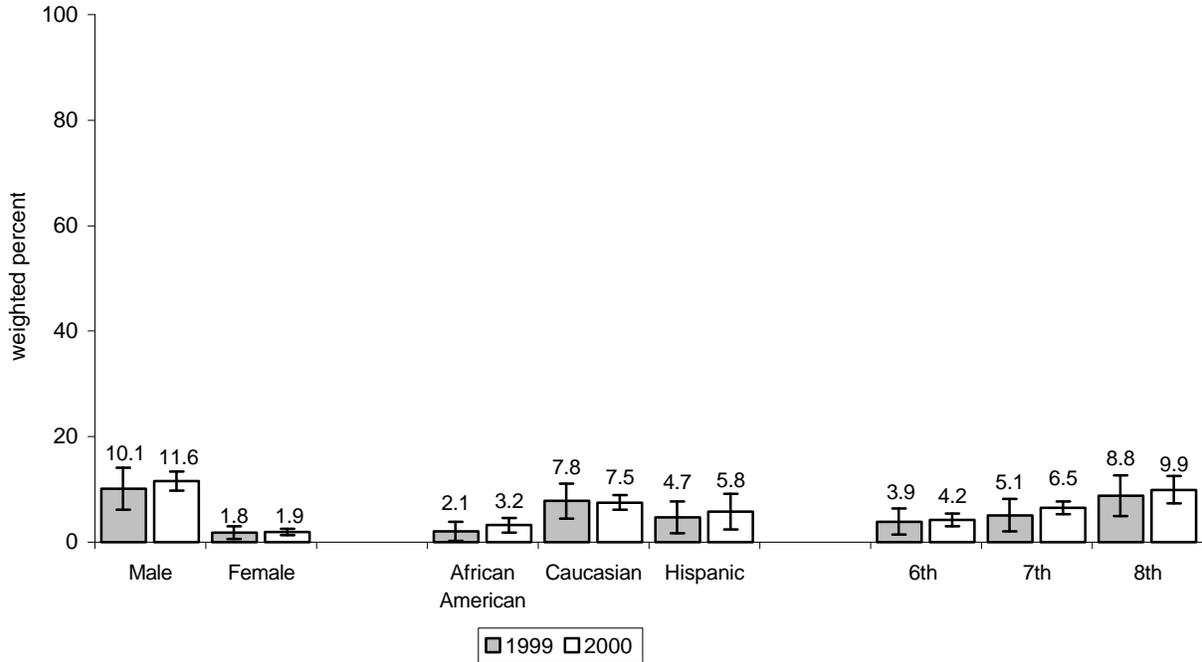
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current smokeless tobacco use in the middle school populations by region. Northeast and East reported the highest rates while Nashville/Davidson and Knoxville/Knox reported the lowest rates of current smokeless tobacco use.

**Program Implications:** Interventions to reduce smokeless tobacco use should focus on Northeast and East Tennessee. Programs should examine why such large regional variations occur. Studies on tobacco culture issues would be one way of assessing the variation in regional smokeless tobacco usage trends.

# Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use – Middle School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



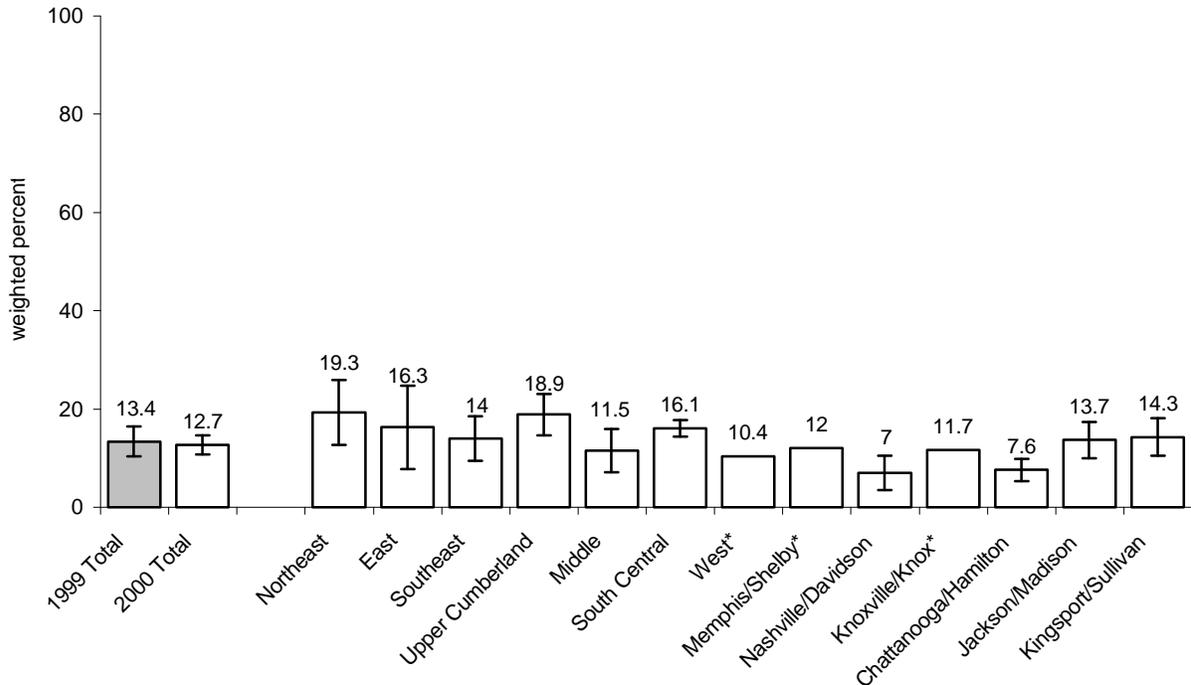
- ◆ Males reported significantly higher rates of current smokeless tobacco use in both 1999 and 2000 compared to females.
- ◆ Overall, Caucasian current smokeless tobacco use is significantly higher than African American current smokeless tobacco use in both 1999 and 2000.
- ◆ There was a significant increase in current smokeless tobacco use between grades 6 and 8 in 2000.

**Program Implications:** Intervention programs should focus in grades 6 and 7 with particular emphasis on the Caucasian, male populations.

## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Region

### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use – High School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



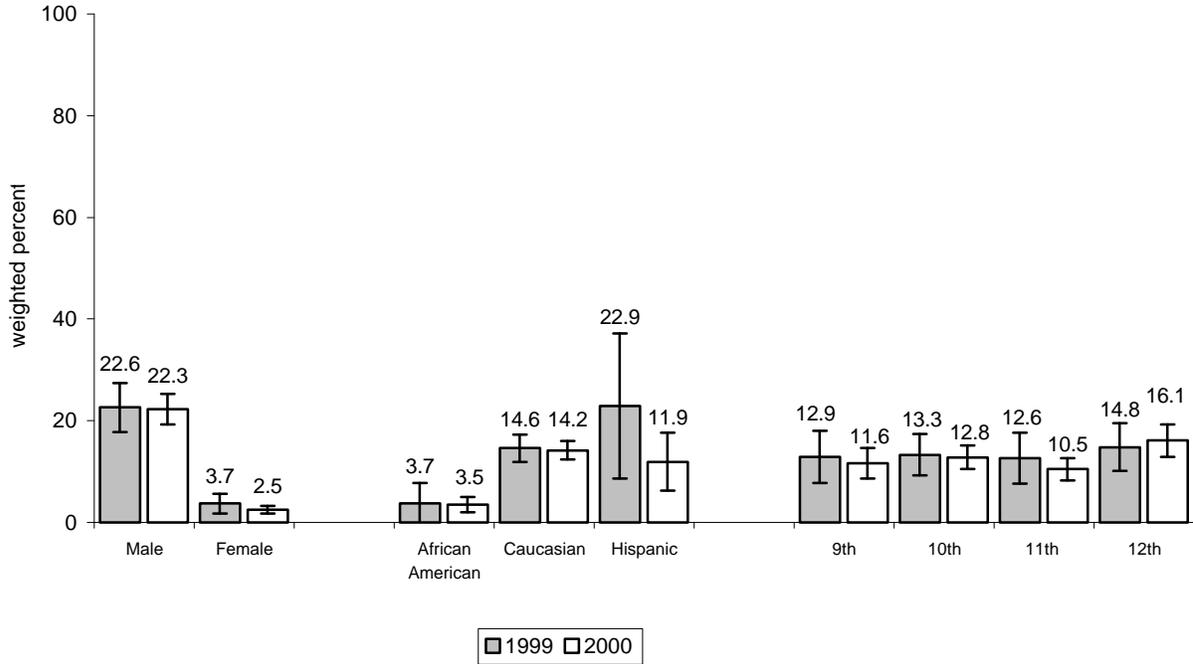
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current smokeless tobacco use in the high school population across the regions. Northeast and Upper Cumberland reported the highest rates while Nashville/Davidson and Chattanooga/Hamilton reported the lowest rates of current smokeless tobacco use.

**Program Implications:** Those regions with the highest prevalence rates of current smokeless tobacco use should address this need with focused prevention and cessation interventions targeted specifically to high risk Caucasian, male populations.

# Current Smokeless Tobacco Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

## Current Smokeless Tobacco Use – High School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



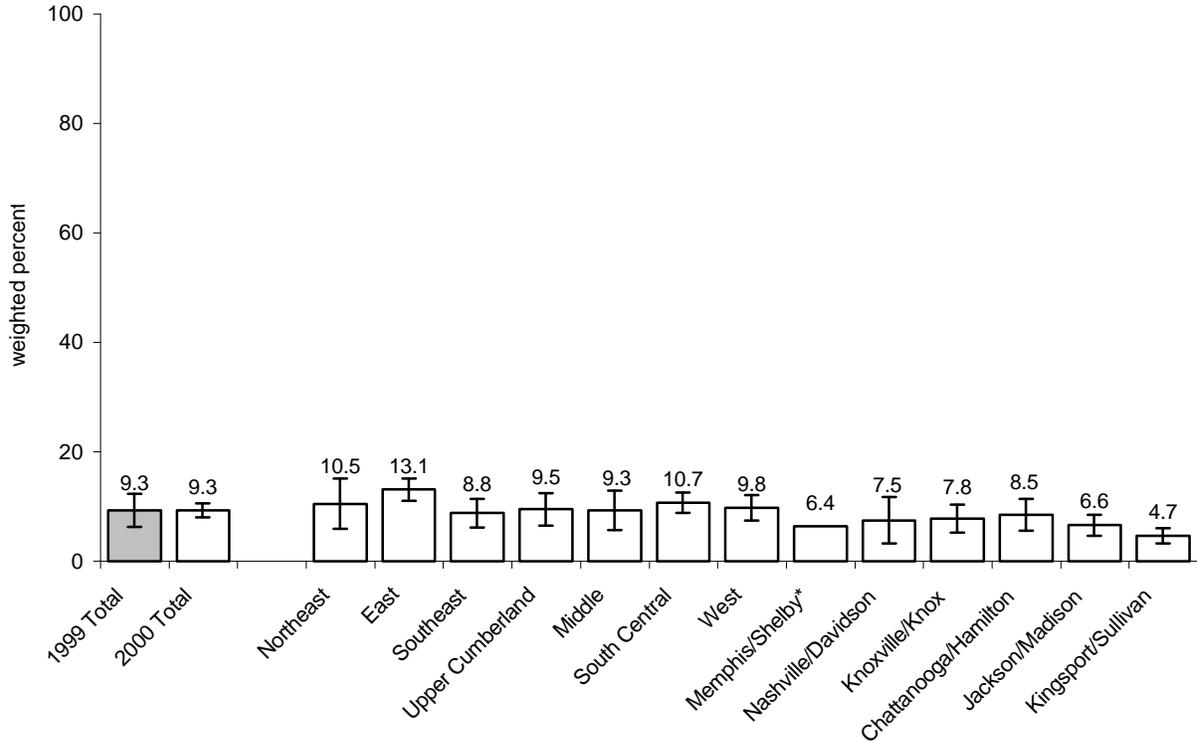
- ◆ Males reported significantly higher rates of current smokeless tobacco use in both 1999 and 2000 compared to females.
- ◆ Both Hispanics and Caucasians reported significantly higher current smokeless tobacco use rates than African Americans in 1999 and 2000.

**Program Implications:** Interventions to decrease current smokeless tobacco use should be focused at male populations. The significant increase in current smokeless tobacco use between 11<sup>th</sup> grade and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students should be investigated.

## Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use by Region

### Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use – Middle School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



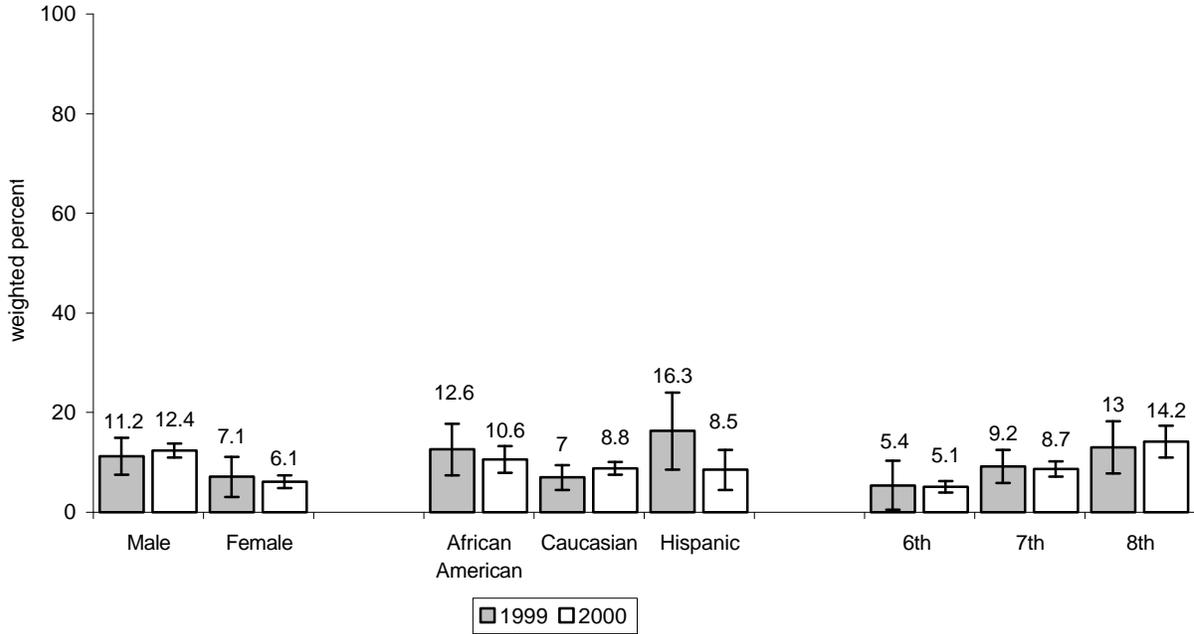
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current cigar/cigarillo use in the middle school populations by region. East, South Central, and Northeast reported the highest rates while Kingsport/Sullivan and Jackson/Madison reported the lowest rates of current cigar/cigarillo use.

**Program Implications:** Cigars and cigarillos are the second most frequently reported form of tobacco used among middle school students statewide. By region, these data on current cigar/cigarillo use support other tobacco prevalence rates suggesting high-risk populations in the Eastern part of the state while urban regions report lower rates than rural areas.

# Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

## Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use – Middle School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



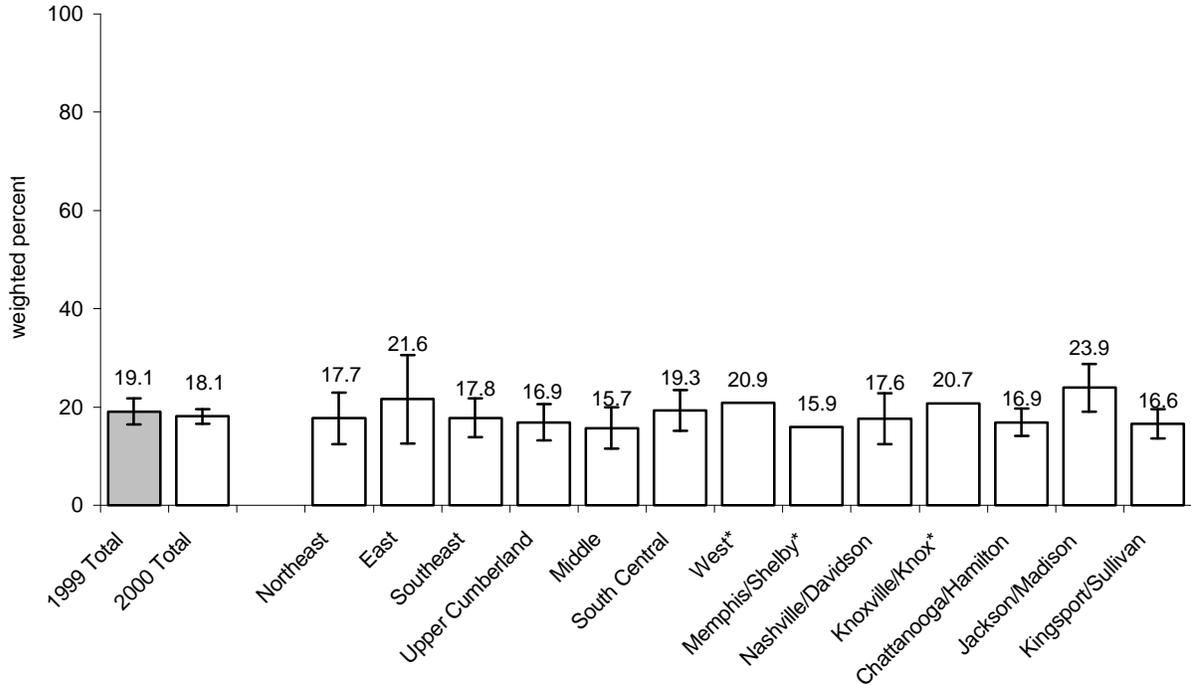
- ◆ Males reported significantly higher rates of current cigar/cigarillo use in 2000 compared to females.
- ◆ There was a significant increase in current cigar/cigarillo use between 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2000.

**Program Implications:** Intervention programs should focus in grades 6 and 7 with particular emphasis on male populations.

## Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use by Region

### Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use – High School

*(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)*



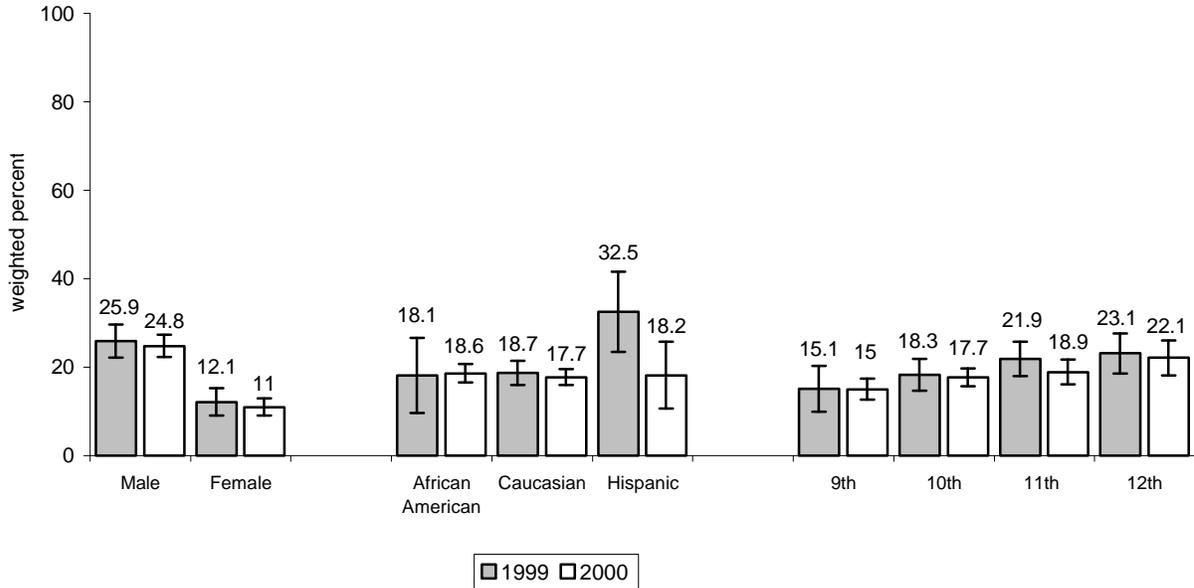
- ◆ There was a measurable variation of current cigar/cigarillo use in the high school population across the regions. Jackson/Madison and East reported the highest rates and Middle reported the lowest rates of current cigar/cigarillo use.

**Program Implications:** Cigars and cigarillos are the second most frequently reported form of tobacco used among high school students statewide. Cigar and cigarillo use should be included with other tobacco issues as part of a comprehensive prevention/cessation project.

# Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

## Current Cigar/Cigarillo Use – High School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



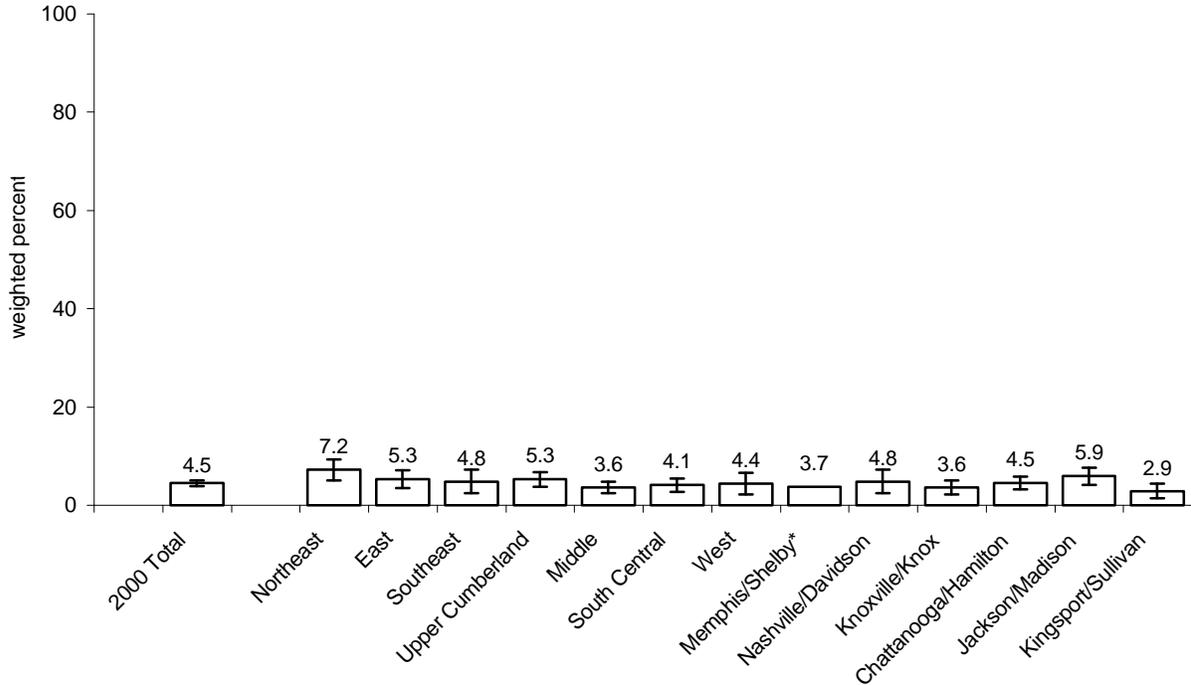
- ◆ Males reported significantly higher rates of current cigar/cigarillo use in both 1999 and 2000 compared to females.
- ◆ Hispanics reported significantly higher rates of current cigar/cigarillo use than Caucasians in 1999, however, there were no significant differences among any of the ethnic groups in 2000.
- ◆ Twelfth grade students reported significantly higher rates of current cigar/cigarillo use than 9<sup>th</sup> grade students in 2000.

**Program Implications:** Interventions to decrease current cigar/cigarillo use should be focused at male populations in all race categories, especially for Hispanic students. The increase in current cigar/cigarillo use between 9<sup>th</sup> grade and 12<sup>th</sup> grade should also be investigated.

## Current Bidis Use by Region

### Current Bidis Use – Middle School

*(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)*



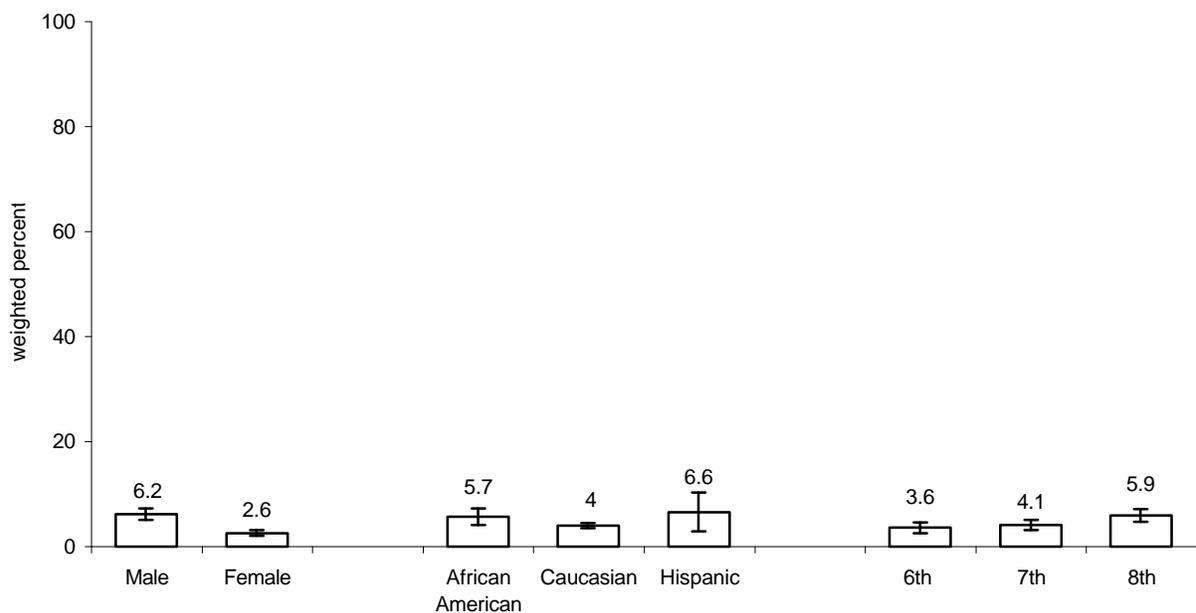
- ◆ There was a slight variation of current bidis use in the middle school populations by region. Northeast and Jackson/Madison reported the highest rates while Kingsport/Sullivan reported the lowest rates of current bidis use.

**Program Implications:** Bidis use is a low frequency tobacco use behavior in middle school populations throughout the state although rates of current bidis use are higher statewide for middle school than current pipe use rates. Bidis use alone is a low priority issue.

## Current Bidis Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

### Current Bidis Use – Middle School

*(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)*



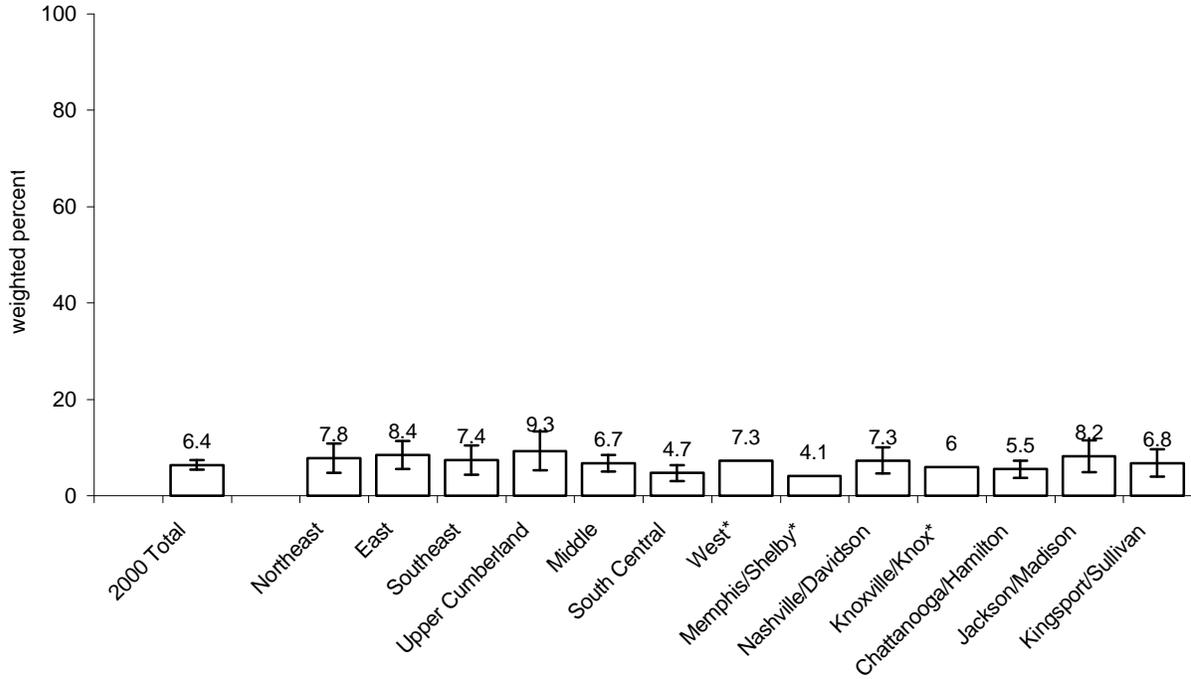
- ◆ Males reported significantly higher rates of bidis use than female students in middle school in 2000.
- ◆ There was a significant increase in current bidis use between grades 6 and 8 in 2000.

**Program Implications:** Intervention programs should focus on grades 6 and 7 with particular emphasis on male populations. Current bidis use among middle school students is a low priority issue, but should be closely monitored with other tobacco related interventions.

## Current Bidis Use by Region

### Current Bidis Use – High School

(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)



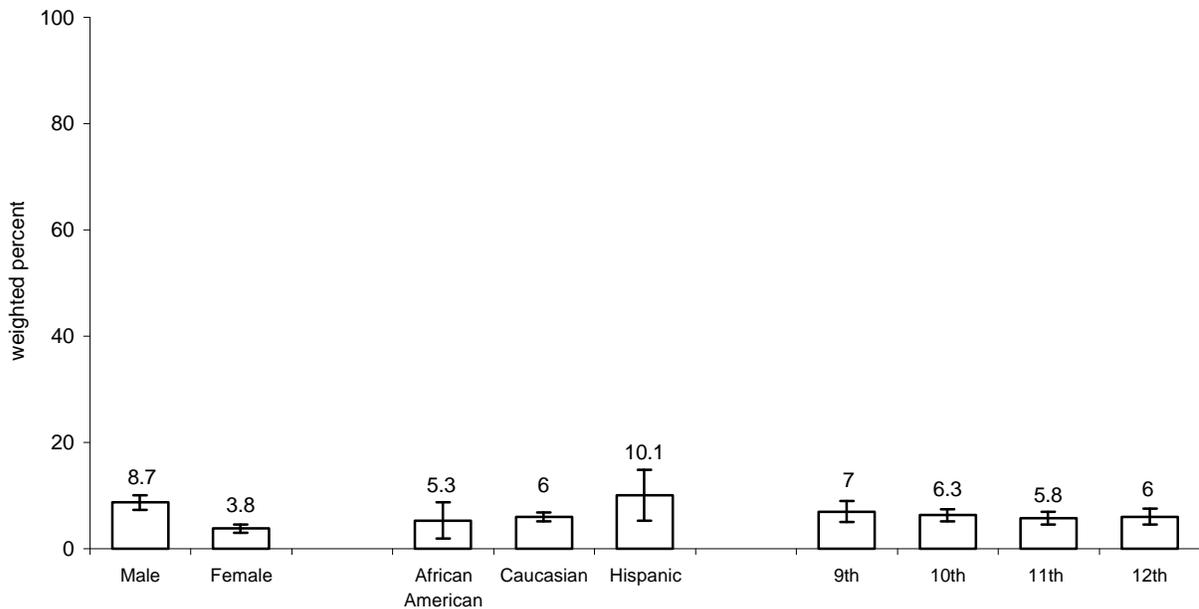
- ◆ There was a slight variation of current bidis use in the high school population across the regions. Upper Cumberland and East reported the highest rates while South Central reported the lowest rates of current bidis use.

**Program Implications:** Current bidis use should be included with other tobacco issues as part of a comprehensive prevention/cessation program.

## Current Bidis Use by Gender, Race, and Grade

### Current Bidis Use – High School

*(Used in at least 1 of the past 30 days)*



- ◆ Males reported significantly higher rates of current bidis use in 2000 among high school students.

**Program Implications:** Current bidis use should be included with other tobacco issues as part of a comprehensive prevention/cessation program with interventions focused on male populations.

## 2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey

### Sample Description and Response Rates

#### Middle School Students

##### SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:

All regular public schools containing grades 6, 7, or 8 were included in the sampling frame. A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 6 through 8.

##### RESPONSE RATES:

Schools - 96.0%	119 of the 124 sampled schools participated
Students - 75.5%	10,779 of the 14,280 sampled students completed usable questionnaires
Overall response rate -	$96.0\% \times 75.5\% = 72.5\%$

#### High School Students

##### SAMPLE DESCRIPTION:

All public high schools containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame. The schools in the sampling frame were separated into geographic areas called health regions. For each health region a separate sample was drawn.

A two-stage cluster sample design was used to produce a representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12.

##### RESPONSE RATES:

Schools - 89.0%	105 of the 118 sampled schools participated
Students - 77.4%	9,959 of the 12,875 sampled students completed usable questionnaires
Overall response rate -	$89.0\% \times 77.4\% = 68.9\%$

## 2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey

### Response Rates by Region

Table 1. School and student response rates by region and state for Tennessee public middle schools and high schools

<b>Middle School</b>			
Region	School Response Rate, %	Student Response Rate, %	Overall Response Rate, %
Northeast	90.0	79.8	71.8
East	80.0	87.0	69.6
Southeast	88.9	67.5	60.0
Upper Cumberland	100	72.9	72.9
Middle	100	85.8	85.8
South Central	100	81.6	81.6
West	100	67.6	67.6
Memphis/Shelby*	100	44.0	44.0
Nashville/Davidson	100	77.6	77.6
Knoxville/Knox	100	78.8	78.8
Chattanooga/Hamilton	100	85.2	85.2
Jackson/Madison	100	65.4	65.4
Kingsport/Sullivan	90.0	88.4	79.6
State	96.0	75.5	72.5
<b>High School</b>			
Region			
Northeast	90.0	85.5	77.0
East	90.0	79.0	71.1
Southeast	88.9	74.3	66.1
Upper Cumberland	100	78.3	78.3
Middle	100	79.8	79.8
South Central	100	83.1	83.1
West*	70.0	72.6	50.8
Memphis/Shelby*	60.0	63.4	38.0
Nashville/Davidson	100	73.5	73.5
Knoxville/Knox*	70.0	80.1	56.1
Chattanooga/Hamilton	100	82.1	82.1
Jackson/Madison	100	61.2	61.2
Kingsport/Sullivan	100	84.6	84.6
State	89.0	77.4	68.9

Note: \*Results are representative of all middle and high school students attending public schools in the respective region with the exception of Memphis/Shelby (middle school and high school), Knox/Knoxville (high school), and West (high school).

## Definitions

**Bidis** or “Beedies” are small brown cigarettes from India made of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread.

**Current** cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar/cigarillos, pipe, or bidis users were defined as students who reported product use on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

**Current tobacco use** was defined as use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos, pipe, or bidis on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey. Thus, the rate for "current tobacco use" will be lower than if the individual rates for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos, pipe, and bidis were totaled.

**Ever users** of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos, bidis, or kreteks were defined as students who had ever smoked (even one or two puffs) and used any of these tobacco products.

**Ever tobacco use** includes ever use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos, bidis, or kreteks. Students currently using more than one form of tobacco are counted only once in the calculation. Thus, the rate for "ever tobacco use" will be lower than if the individual rates for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, cigars/cigarillos, bidis, and kreteks were totaled.

**Frequent** cigarette use was defined as smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

**Kreteks** are cigarettes made of tobacco and clove extract.

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## **Additional Resources**

For additional information on tobacco use among adolescents in Tennessee with state and national comparisons, please refer to the following reports from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, June 9, 2000. MMWR 2000;49(no.SS-5).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, October 13, 2000. MMWR 2000;49(no.SS-10).

### **Websites:**

Center for Disease Control and Prevention's State Tobacco Activities Tracking & Evaluation (STATE) System

<http://www2.cdc.gov/nccdphp/osh/state/>

Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Tobacco Information and Prevention Source (TIPS)

<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/>

The American Legacy Foundation

<http://www.americanlegacy.org/>

## 2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey

### Summary Tables for Middle School

Table 2. Summary statistics for Tennessee middle school students by region and by state for current tobacco use, current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, current cigar use, current pipe use, current bidis use, and ever kreteks use.

2000 Middle School	Current Any Tobacco Use		Current Cigarette Use		Current Smokeless Tobacco Use		Current Cigar Use		Current Pipe Use		Current Bidis Use		Ever Kretek Use	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	27	+/- 2.7	17.5	+/- 2.1	11.6	+/- 1.8	12.4	+/-1.4	6.5	+/-1.1	6.2	+/-1.1	7	+/-1.1
Female	19.1	+/- 2.2	15.6	+/- 2	1.9	+/-0.6	6.1	+/-1.3	1.9	+/-0.5	2.6	+/-0.5	3	+/-0.7
<b>Race</b>														
African American	20.6	+/- 3.5	11.1	+/- 2.6	3.2	+/-1.4	10.6	+/-2.7	4.3	+/-1.8	5.7	+/-1.6	4.1	+/-1.5
Caucasian	23.5	+/- 2.6	17.4	+/- 2.3	7.5	+/-1.4	8.8	+/-1.3	4.1	+/-0.7	4	+/-0.5	4.9	+/-0.8
Hispanic	20.9	+/- 6.3	16	+/- 4.6	5.8	+/-3.4	8.5	+/-4	5.3	+/-3.2	6.6	+/-3.7	6	+/-5.5
<b>Grade</b>														
6 <sup>th</sup>	14.7	+/- 2.6	9	+/- 2.1	4.2	+/-1.2	5.1	+/-1.2	3	+/-1.2	3.6	+/-1	2.9	+/-0.8
7 <sup>th</sup>	22.3	+/- 2.5	15.6	+/- 1.7	6.5	+/-1.2	8.7	+/-1.5	3.8	+/-0.8	4.1	+/-1	4.7	+/-1.2
8 <sup>th</sup>	32.8	+/- 4.9	25.4	+/- 4.9	9.9	+/-2.6	14.2	+/-3.2	6.2	+/-1.4	5.9	+/-1.2	7.6	+/-1.8
<b>Region</b>														
Northeast	32.7	+/-7.6	23.6	+/- 5.5	12.5	+/-3.4	10.5	+/-4.6	5.4	+/-2.9	7.2	+/-2.1	6.8	+/-1.6
East	30.4	+/-6.3	21.4	+/- 5.2	12.6	+/-7.6	13.1	+/-2	6.2	+/-1.7	5.3	+/-1.8	6.2	+/-1.5
Southeast	24.5	+/-4.6	18.4	+/- 5.8	6.4	+/-2.2	8.8	+/-2.6	5.8	+/-3.4	4.8	+/-2.4	5.3	+/-3.9
Upper Cumberland	26.3	+/-4.4	20.1	+/- 5.2	9.5	+/-2.7	9.5	+/-3	5.3	+/-2.9	5.3	+/-1.5	6.7	+/-4.2
Middle	22.7	+/-6	16.7	+/- 5.7	5.4	+/-2.8	9.3	+/-3.6	3.5	+/-2	3.6	+/-1.2	4.6	+/-1.8
South Central	27.8	+/-3	21.1	+/- 2.4	8.5	+/-3	10.7	+/-1.9	4	+/-1.6	4.1	+/-1.4	4.5	+/-1.7
West	27.4	+/-4.4	20	+/- 4.5	8.4	+/-2.2	9.8	+/-2.3	4	+/-1.5	4.4	+/-2.2	4.3	+/-2.2
Memphis/Shelby*	14.3		9.6		2.7		6.4		3.3		3.7		4.5	
Nashville/Davidson	16.9	+/-5.8	10.8	+/- 4	2.8	+/-1.5	7.5	+/-4.3	3	+/-1.2	4.8	+/-2.4	3.2	+/-1.2
Knoxville/Knox	16.5	+/-4.4	10.7	+/- 3.1	4.1	+/-1.1	7.8	+/-2.6	3.2	+/-1.3	3.6	+/-1.4	4	+/-2.3
Chattanooga/Hamilton	22.1	+/-5.8	16.3	+/-4.9	6.5	+/-1.3	8.5	+/-2.9	4.8	+/-1.5	4.5	+/-1.3	5.2	+/-1.8
Jackson/Madison	20.9	+/-4.4	15.4	+/- 3.5	4.5	+/-1.6	6.6	+/-1.9	4.1	+/-1.6	5.9	+/-1.8	5.4	+/-2.3
Kingsport/Sullivan	15.6	+/-3.2	11.3	+/- 2.5	5.6	+/-2.4	4.7	+/-1.4	1.5	+/-0.8	2.9	+/-1.5	2.8	+/-1.5
<b>Total</b>	23.2	+/-2.4	16.6	+/-1.9	6.9	+/-1.2	9.3	+/-1.3	4.3	+/-0.7	4.5	+/-0.6	5.1	+/-0.9

## 2000 Tennessee Youth Tobacco Survey

### Summary Tables for High School

Table 3. Summary statistics for Tennessee high school students by region and by state for current tobacco use, current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, current cigar use, current pipe use, current bidis use, and ever kreteks use.

2000 High School		Current Any Tobacco Use		Current Cigarette Use		Current Smokeless Tobacco Use		Current Cigar Use		Current Pipe Use		Current Bidis Use		Ever Kretek Use	
Category		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>Sex</b>															
	<b>Male</b>	47.1	+/- 4.1	33.4	+/- 3.4	22.3	+/-3	24.8	+/-2.5	8.4	+/-1.7	8.7	+/-1.4	13.5	+/-1.6
	<b>Female</b>	35.1	+/- 2.6	31.3	+/- 3	2.5	+/-0.7	11	+/-1.9	2	+/-0.6	3.8	+/-0.8	8.1	+/-1.4
<b>Race</b>															
	<b>African American</b>	28.7	+/- 3.7	16.6	+/- 3.7	3.5	+/-1.5	18.6	+/-2.1	3.7	+/-2.5	5.3	+/-3.4	3.9	+/-2.6
	<b>Caucasian</b>	43.4	+/- 2.9	35.1	+/- 2.4	14.2	+/-1.8	17.7	+/-1.8	5.2	+/-1.1	6	+/-0.8	10.9	+/-1.3
	<b>Hispanic</b>	39.2	+/- 13.4	29	+/- 11.5	11.9	+/-5.7	18.2	+/-7.5	7.3	+/-4.3	10.1	+/-4.8	31.7	+/-22
<b>Grade</b>															
	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	34.9	+/- 4.7	27	+/- 3.1	11.6	+/-3	15	+/-2.4	6.8	+/-1.9	7	+/-2	8.5	+/-2.1
	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	41	+/- 3.8	31.8	+/- 4.3	12.8	+/-2.3	17.7	+/-2	5	+/-1.2	6.3	+/-1.1	8.5	+/-1.8
	<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	42.5	+/- 3.9	33.5	+/- 3.9	10.5	+/-2.2	18.9	+/-2.8	4.3	+/-1.1	5.8	+/-1.2	11.8	+/-2.2
	<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	49.1	+/- 3.7	39.3	+/- 3.6	16.1	+/-3.2	22.1	+/-4	5.1	+/-2	6	+/-1.5	15.9	+/-3.4
<b>Region</b>															
	<b>Northeast</b>	48.8	+/-9.2	39.3	+/- 8	19.3	+/-6.6	17.7	+/-5.2	6	+/-3	7.8	+/-3	10.4	+/-5.5
	<b>East</b>	45.1	+/- 10.1	35.7	+/- 7.2	16.3	+/-8.5	21.6	+/-9	7.9	+/-6.3	8.4	+/-2.9	10.3	+/-4
	<b>Southeast</b>	47.4	+/- 5.3	39.8	+/- 5.8	14	+/-4.5	17.8	+/-3.9	5	+/-2.3	7.4	+/-3	8.6	+/-2.6
	<b>Upper Cumberland</b>	47.7	+/- 3.7	37.6	+/- 3.4	18.9	+/-4.2	16.9	+/-3.7	9.5	+/-3.6	9.3	+/-4	10	+/-1.4
	<b>Middle</b>	39.5	+/- 7.1	31.5	+/- 6.2	11.5	+/-4.4	15.7	+/-4.2	5.2	+/-1.8	6.7	+/-1.7	13.1	+/-3.8
	<b>South Central</b>	46.3	+/- 5.7	38.4	+/- 6.2	16.1	+/-1.7	19.3	+/-4.1	5.9	+/-1.8	4.7	+/-1.7	8.6	+/-1.9
	<b>West*</b>	45.9		38.3		10.4		20.9		6.8		7.3		8.7	
	<b>Memphis/Shelby*</b>	34.6		24.5		12		15.9		2.4		4.1		11.7	
	<b>Nashville/Davidson</b>	35.9	+/-8.5	27.7	+/- 7.6	7	+/-3.5	17.6	+/-5.2	4.9	+/-3.3	7.3	+/-2.7	14	+/-5
	<b>Knoxville/Knox*</b>	42.8		33.8		11.7		20.7		5.6		6		11.3	
	<b>Chattanooga/Hamilton</b>	37.8	+/-3.5	26.6	+/-2.9	7.6	+/-2.3	16.9	+/-2.8	3.8	+/-1.4	5.5	+/-1.8	7.9	+/-1.7
	<b>Jackson/Madison</b>	48.4	+/- 5.2	37.3	+/- 5	13.7	+/-3.7	23.9	+/-4.9	7.1	+/-3	8.2	+/-3.3	12.4	+/-3.5
	<b>Kingsport/Sullivan</b>	51.1	+/- 6.1	41.1	+/- 5.4	14.3	+/-3.8	16.6	+/-3	5.1	+/-2.3	6.8	+/-2.8	16.7	+/-3.4
<b>Total</b>		41.3	+/-3	32.4	+/-2.8	12.7	+/-1.9	18.1	+/-1.5	5.4	+/-1.2	6.4	+/-1	10.8	+/-1.1

